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REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEE

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Academy of Political and Social Science

Philadelphia, April 10 and 11, 1908.

The four sessions of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science attracted the largest number of out-of-town members in the history of the Academy's sessions. The topic was of such timely interest that the discussions were followed with the deepest interest throughout the country.

In this volume all the leading papers are printed in full, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for your Committee to do more than express to those who participated in the meeting its sincere appreciation for their valuable co-operation.

The thanks of the Academy are also due to the members of the Committee on Program, the local Reception Committee, of which Mr. Samuel F. Houston was Chairman; and to the standing Reception Committee, of which Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison is Chairman. We desire to make our acknowledgment to the University Club and the Manufacturers' Club, both of Philadelphia, for the courtesies which they extended to visiting members of the Academy.

We also wish to express our obligation to the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and to Mrs. Harrison for their generous hospitality in extending the courtesies of their home to the guests of the Academy, and to Major Joseph G. Rosengarten, whose entertainment of the speakers on Saturday evening, April 11th, constituted one of the most delightful social occasions of the annual meeting. The Academy is also under deep obligations to those who contributed to the Special Annual Meeting Fund, which the Academy must raise in order to defray the expenses of the annual meeting.

In addition to the formal papers contained in the proceedings, we beg to append herewith the briefer remarks made by the presiding officers at the various sessions.

At the session of Friday afternoon, April 10th, Mr. Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothiers, presided. The address of Mr. Marks on "The Effects of Anti-Trust Legislation on Business" will be found in the proceedings.

At the session of Friday evening, April tenth, the Honorable Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., presided, and, in introducing Judge Grosscup, spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject of this evening's discussion is the relation of the government and the public to corporate development, a subject which has ceased to be academic, and is one of vital concern and of very direct interest. We are fortunate in having this evening, for our discussion, gentlemen who are very closely related to the problem itself and to the subjects of our discussion. The discussion will be opened by a paper on "The Government's Relation to Corporate Construction and Management."

The introductory remarks of the Honorable Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., who presided at the session of Saturday afternoon, April eleventh, are printed as an article in the proceedings.

At the session of Saturday evening, April eleventh, the presiding officer was the Honorable James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. In introducing Judge Hough, Secretary Garfield said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It has given me a great deal of pleasure to accept the invitation of the Academy to be present and to take part in this evening's discussion.

"Discussions of this character, conducted by such associations, cannot but be of the highest benefit to the people of the country in getting clear ideas on the great political and economic questions, and the interchange of thought between men from different sections of the country, holding opposite political beliefs, and engaged in different kinds of business, must contribute enormously to the elucidation of these problems which are before us to-day. This is particularly true of questions of an industrial character which have been presented by the Academy at this annual session.

"The questions before us to-night, those affecting the state and nation as units of control of corporations, are most vital and of the keenest interest at this time. It is not merely a revival of the question of the state or nation as to rights; not at all. There are, of course, rights involved, but I think in a greater degree we should consider the duties and obligations resting on the state and nation in respect to these industrial problems. It is certainly elementary that there is no right which any of us enjoy that is not based on the fulfillment of a duty first placed upon our shoulders, and we cannot secure those rights unless we are willing to assume the duties put upon our shoulders and fairly and honestly perform those duties. Therefore in any discussion which has anything to do with the place where the control should lie as between state and nation, we should look upon the duties and obligations of those two jurisdictions, rather than any rights either may claim."

At the close of Mr. Williams's speech, Secretary Garfield said:

"In regard to the increase of federal power referred to by Mr. Williams, our nation was the youth created by the Constitution of our forefathers. That Constitution had in it the germ of government which has since then developed. Increase comes from development of the germ within, as much

as by the addition from without, and therefore, we may have an increase of power without the addition of new power, by development along lines which are wholly within the original body, and this, I think, is very well suggested by what Judge Hough has said, to the effect that the power to control must be co-extensive with the subject sought to be controlled; hence, if we have agencies which are beyond the control, beyond the jurisdiction of the state, then necessarily it follows that control over these agencies, if effective (and I do not mean that it exists merely because it is needed), must come within the control of the greatest sovereign, **the United States**, because its power is co-extensive with the agencies at work."